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of Banners of the Eastern Mongols

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EVALUATION OF SOURCE

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Hsingan Province in this report probably refers to the territory covered by the Japanese designation instead of the smaller area now known as Hsingan.)

Banner Governmental Structure

1. A banner can be defined as a geographic location where there is sufficient population or area to require a political and financial administration.
2. Banners in Hsingan Province have the following top level administrations:
 - a. The Director and Vice-director
 - b. The Executive Section keeps all the permanent records of the banner but has no function as a governing body. It consists of a Personnel Department, General Affairs Department, and an Accounting Department.
 - c. The Administrative Section
 - d. The People's Policing Section is responsible more for political and thought control than for law and order. The latter is maintained by the regular military forces in the area.
 - e. The Education Section is responsible for the administration of schools and the selection of curriculum and teachers.

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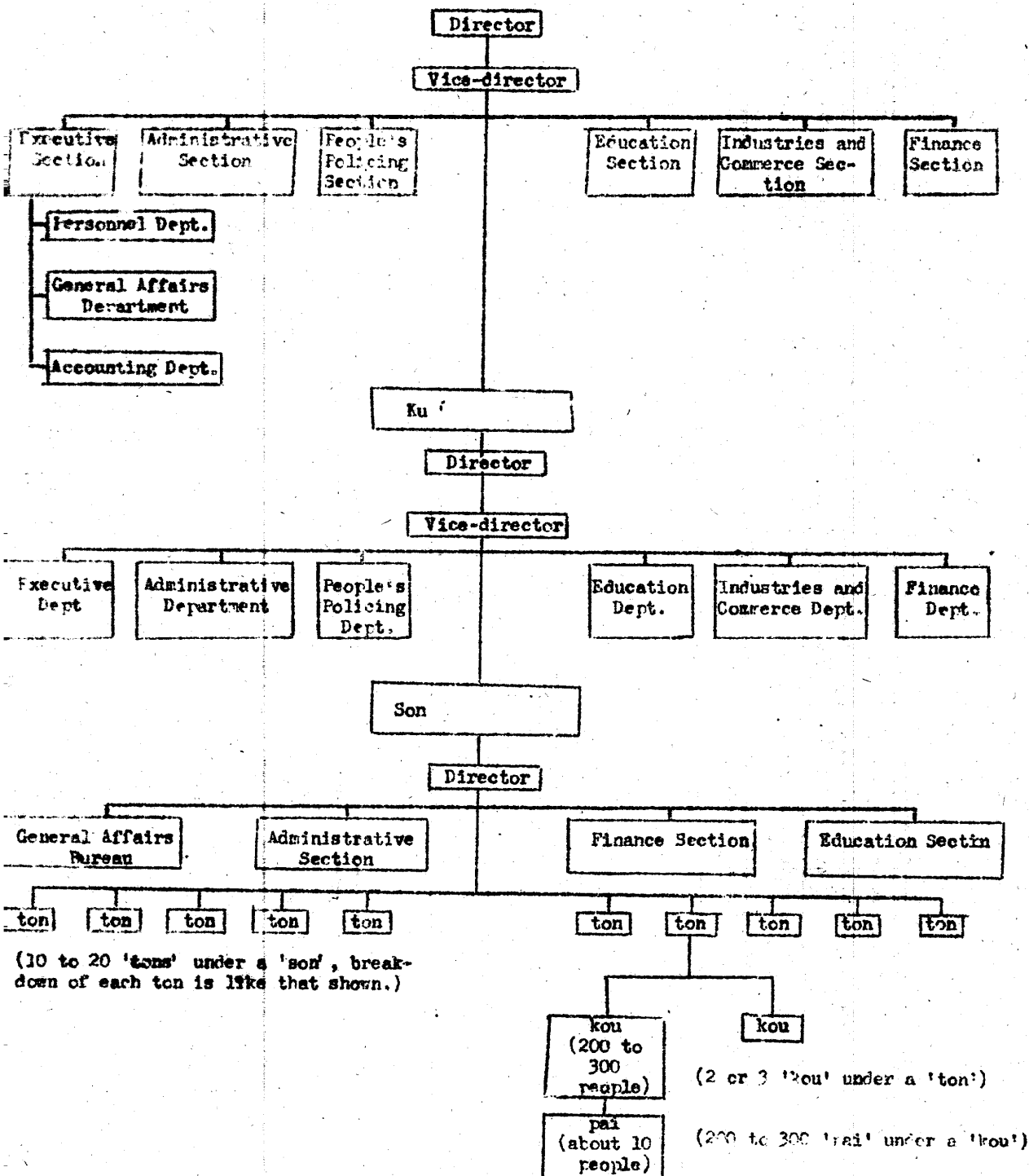
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- f. The Industries and Commerce Section is responsible for research and records of all agriculture, forestry, livestock, and factories. It is also responsible for the selling and buying of community property.
 - g. The Finance Section supervises the banner's assets, handles expenditures, levies and collects taxes. Most of the personnel of this section are not Mongols, as the Chinese Communists like to maintain control over the finances of the banners.
3. The next administrative level is called a 'ku' (), the extent of which under the Japanese regime was determined by the potential tax returns of an area. Ordinarily a 'ku' was established where the tax returns amounted to not less than 20,000 yen and not more than 100,000 yen. The Japanese felt that such an area would require political and financial administration. The administrative departments within a 'ku' are similar in name to those of a banner.
 4. Under the 'ku' is the 'son'. Its organization is as follows:
 - a. Director
 - b. General Affairs Bureau
 - c. Administration Section
 - d. Finance Section
 - e. Education Section

The 'son' head is a powerful leader in the community, being feared more than any other government official. The 'son' is the lowest level at which organized government operates.
 5. Under the 'son' is the 'ton' in which there is no government structure. It is any naturally developed village or small town which is not large enough to be a 'son'. Its leader is subordinate to the 'son' head. There are from ten to twenty 'tons' under a 'son'.
 6. Under the 'ton' are two or three 'kou', which is the representation of two to three hundred persons. Under the 'kou' is the 'pai', which is a group of about ten persons in a community.
 7. The Chinese Communists have been very careful to penetrate every cell of the community life; at the head of each group there is usually someone who is actively communistic or at least sympathetic to communist doctrines. All through the lower echelons of the Hsingan government the Chinese Communists hold key positions. The control of the government can be said to be in the hands of the Mongolian people but the people themselves are under strong and strategically placed communist pressure.

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8. Below is a chart showing the hanner government structure.



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Method of Selecting Government Officials

9. Inner Mongolian rallies or conventions are held, with each banner sending its elected or appointed representatives to a predetermined place, the last one having been held in Wangzhimiao (122-01, 46-05) in June 1946. Because the number of banner delegates determined by the size of population, there is some discontent in the banners which have sparse population.
10. At the rally the banner representatives nominate and elect the president of the government and the council. The president and the council then accept from the rally members recommendations for the heads of banners, who are chosen after their qualifications have been determined. League leaders are selected in the same manner. The banner heads nominate candidates for the overall department heads and submit them to the president and the council for appointment.

Supervision by the Chinese Communists

11. The Chinese Communists have a governmental structure which is parallel to the Mongolian structure, starting from the top, which is called the 'tang' (?) and going down to the lowest government level. This organization does not function as a governing body but merely "advises and observes". Hafenge (Hafongta), for instance, is the head of the 'tang' as well as the chairman of the Eastern Branch Council of the Inner Mongolian government. Under the 'tang' are two other organizations, the Women's Association and the Young People's Revolutionary Corps, both radical and communist in sympathies.

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